SEPT. 6, 1855.

O. H. P. STEN, is our authorized agent or collecting accounts due this office, and for obaining new subscribers in Virginia.

NEW AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT ALLI-ANCE-THE "NATIONAL INTELLI-GENCER" AND "WASHINGTON

UNION." The public cannot have forgotten the intense interest which pervaded Europe and America when the first inklings reached them of the contemplated alliance between those ancient and bellicose enemies, England and France, for the purpose of restraining the growth of a common foe.

Speculation was then and is yet rife as to the probable duration of so strange a conjunction. But, despite all prophesies to the contrary, the Allies still continue their united assaults on Russia, though Sebastopol, a frontier town, has not

It may be reasonably expected that the announcement of an alliance between the National Intelligencer and the Washington Union, jointly to prosecute an important political war, will cause a profound sensation throughout the United

Softly, Mr. Sentinel, exclaim our readers, ar alliance between the Intelligencer and Union, who have so recently held the good people of the country, with opened and alarmed eyes, the witnesses of their terrible combat with round shot and wads upon the El Dorado question!

Yes, gentle readers, "'tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis Cotemporaneously, as if by concert, the Intelligencer and Union have made declaration of war against the people of Kansas. Each has put itself upon the record, and now stand together-lovingly together-upon the platform of ex-Governor Reeder, who may justly claim to be the Louis Napoleon of the war, the Intelligencer and Union taking the subordinate positions of

After a course of prolonged dubiousness the Union of Sunday last, in an article entitled "The Kansas Register," comes out decidedly with an open attack upon the prominent politicians and journals of Kansas, supported as they are by the public opinion of an overwhelming majority of the people of that Territory. We say that the Union has been dubious in its course. Its bearing. however, has been very apparent to us throughout. The proclivities of the Union have from the beginning been toward Governor Reeder and against the people of Kansas. The "border ruffian" theory of Governor Reeder the Union has been all along prone to adopt.

In speaking of the "border ruffian" theory, we make use of that expression not for the purpose of insisting that Governor Reeder did use that expression, which he has denied, but because that expression indicates to the public the theory to which we allude, and which the Abolitionists openly and avowedly style "an armed invasion of Kansas by ruffians from the Missouri border.'

We have observed that the Union has failed to notice the thorough refutations of this charge of Governor Reeder and his abolition confederates, which we have found in our exchanges from the Northern States and republished in our columns, while it has not failed to publish the compliments of Governor Reeder, whose course has been re pudiated not only by the people of Kansas, but also whenever brought before it by the judiciary of Kansas.

We publish elsewhere the article of the Union of Sunday last, italics and all.

The course of the Intelligencer resembles much that of the Union. In the beginning it published extracts on either side-favorable to the people or favorable to the Governor-but after a time extracts explanatory of the course of the assailed People and Legislature became rare and more rare, and finally ceased altogether; then the Intelligencer would favor us with extracts entitled "More outrages in Kansas," or "Fruits of Squatter Sovereignty ," the stigmatising titles only being the Intelligencer's own.

On Monday last the Intelligencer threw off its veil and made its first and decided attack upon the representatives of the people of Kansas. We publish also the condemnatory remarks of the Intelligencer, which it has thought proper to base on a telegraphic despatch. For the prudent, can tious, not to say canny Intelligencer, to base an attack on the representatives of an almost unanimous people upon an imperfect telegraphic despatch, is indicative of decided eagerness on its part to be fully up with the Union in a race in the direction they are both travelling When we consider the direction in which both these journals are going, we cannot but be alarmed for the Union. For the Intelligencer we are not so much alarmed. In the memorable contest concerning he El Dorado, the Intelligencer favored the use of wads, while the Union insisted on round shot. Now, the Emigrant Aid Societies, the most especial admirers of Governer Reeder and the most strenuous endorsers of his border ruffian invasion theory, are in favor of war, Sharp's rifles, &c., and all will see how much will depend, under the circumstances, on whether balls or wads are used. We feel sure the Union will insist on balls, and hence our alarm for it.

It will be perceived that in the article of the Union, in another column, that it extracts a portion of the prospectus of the Kansas Herald, the dignity and the force of which the Union says, 'we cannot sufficiently admire." We make an extract here. The italics are the Union's:

"The Register will be free from all sectional preposessions; will stand firmly by the sover-eignty of the people, defending their right in moulding for themselves their own laws and institu-

Their right in moulding their institutions for themselves (without interference of Missouri border ruffians) is the exact idea of Reeder and his disappointed Emigrant Aid Society admirers-it is their war-cry. They say the General Govern ment ought to interfere by force of arms, and have blamed the President for not interfering in so elear a case.

The Union, barring the attack on the President, backs this idea. And the Intelligencer seems determined not to be left behind in this a gentleman who bears the name which we inadrace, and perhaps does not bar the attack on the President

The Union says :

"There is great good sense in these suggestions (of the Kansas Register.) and they may be profi-tably contrasted with the extraordinary course which is now being pursued by reckless and ex travagant men in the Legislature, and by a portion of the press of the Territory, equally reckless and extravagant," &c.

The Intelligencer, on its part, calls the Legislature "the Kansas Solons," and says:

"We are free to say that a more infamous inration of the rights of any people, a more unwar-ranted assumption of power not delegated, was never perpetrated by any assembly that ever sat in even revolutionary France."

Invasion again! Our readers will admit this to be pretty well for the Intelligencer, and shows a

HILE DINGTON SENTINEL. determination, on its part, to emulate the Union in their joint assault upon the people of Kansas. determination, on its part, to emulate the Union

It is not at this time important to discuss the ques tion how this strange conjunction has been brought WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, about, which has controlled the other, which occupies the superior position in the illustration of the influence of mind over mere force. We now only desire to draw public attention to the fact of the existence of the offensive alliance be

tween the Intelligencer and Union When the Constitution of the United States was formed, there were two distinctive parties; the one in favor of a strong general government; and the other, which, fearing the absorption of the powers and authorities of the States, scrutinized every conceded power with jealous watch-

The latter party gained the day in the forma ion of the Constitution.

Alexander Hamilton openly espoused the on that the Government was not strong enough, and a tendency has been observed from that day to this to make it strong enough by a latitudinous construction of that instrument.

Pending the discussion of the Kansas bill, the intelligencer opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, spoke of its sacred and irrepealable character, and declared it would revive agitation and give just offence to the North.

Such a course, from a journal professing to Southern in feeling and principle," brought about the fulfilment of its own prophecy. Abo lition throats now bellow forth, "Outrage of the repeal of the sacred Compromise." "Southern aggression." "We must defend ourselves." Let us restore the Compromise."

The vested rights now existing in Kansas will effectually put a stop to this last proposition, and ret an effort will be made to accomplish indirectly what cannot be done directly. It is proposed to refuse admission to Kansas as a State with a slavery constitution. The Abolitionists say openly, because of its slavery constitution the nore adroit and cunning are preparing the ground for voting against the admission of Kansas, because a slavery constitution does not express the true opinion of the people of Kansas, they having been invaded and the ballot boxes seized by "ruffians from the Missouri border."

On this last theory-the Reeder theorynuch or more injury may be inflicted on the people of Kansas as by acting avowedly with the

The anti-Nebraska men, like the strong Govrnment party at the formation of the Constitu ion, having been defeated in fair and open fight, are, like them, endeavoring to accomplish their original object by indirection. They now propose defeating the admission of Kansas as a slave State, upon the absurd theory of Governor Reeder that such a constitution cannot reflect the true wish and intention of the bona fide people of Kansas-that the true Simon Pures of Kansas have been inraded and overrun by ruffians from Mis

The object of the Abolitionists can be accomplished through this theory, as well as by any other mode, and the Intelligencer is giving them aid and comfort, and what is more surprising, so

The public will recollect that pending the discussion of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, the course of the Union was undecided, wavering, and doubtful. The Union is too facile. We are sorry that

THE HONORABLE-ALFRED OSBORNE PERKINS NICHOLSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "WASHING-

We have the best authority for ascribing praise this distinguished gentleman.

We do so in terms of grateful plaudits, because he has not only shown himself to be, but has represented himself through his own public vehicle, as the great Giant of Democracy, and the imper-

He was right to go to Tennessee, albeit his paper should be without an editor; for what matter, when the spirit-world gives him a full acknowledgment of his splendid services!

We had occasion, a few weeks ago, to refer to peter;" but we had no idea that the recognition of that claim to the commendation of the Democratic party, would have so emboldened and inspirited the great impersonation of the views of scratch you there," is a homely illustration; but quite true in the present case. The incog. junior is the lively and justly grateful author of the article in the Washington Union of Sunday last. The sole editor and proprietor, not a great time and gratitude is a noble quality, and nobly has he redeemed it! We give the comments of the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee upon his own resolutions, and are too anxious that they shall be appreciated by the Democracy of the country in a like estimate that he places upon them himself. He deserves well of his country. for a Jefferson and Madison have failed to produce the patriotic impress his resolutions will

doubtless galvanize in the whole country withal. Still, what strange things we see? What dire ecessity must surround the exodus of the present Administration, when the "sole" editor and proprietor of the Washington Union is required to sound his own praise in the fulsome terms that we find in the Union of Sunday last.

The Hon. Alfred Osborne Perkins (or Pope, we do not remember which) Nicholson, sole 'editor and proprietor" of the Washington Union, can scarcely find words large enough to express the admiration which the Democracy should entertain for the very able, lucid, and patriotic resolutions "offered and prepared by the Hon. Alfred Osborne Perkins Nicholson! They are truly good resolutions-we subscribe to them most cheerfully; and we think the tenth resolution, setting forth the "unexampled prosperity and happiness which distinguishes every portion of our country, furnishes the best evidence of the wisdom and fidelity with which President Pierce has administered the internal affairs of the government," exhibits, in addition to the patriotic sentiment it conveys, the most laudable and grateful homage to the source of all his good.

In an editorial article in a late number of the Sentinel, we stated that we knew of but crats or "Hards" are acceptable to all sound one Abolitienist in Virginia. In naming this individual, we made a mistake in the Christian tility to slavery," no invectives against the "borname, and as this mistake is calculated to injure | der ruffians" of Missouri, and no protest against vertently wrote, we feel it to be our duty to former. make the proper correction. The name should have been Written "Tom" Pitts. This is the Know-nothing platform, lately issued by the New electors on the Van Buren ticket in 1848.

Missouri has enormous crops of corn and wheat this season. Much of the wheat land, it is said, averages forty bushels to the acre, and more corn will be raised in the State this year than for slavery should derive no extension from such reany five years before.

DECLINE IN BEEF CATTLE .- The arrivals of beef cattle at New York, this week, have been very large, some five thousand in number, and on Wednesday prices declined 50 cents to \$1 per cwt., and dull at that.

Every Democratic press in Arkansas i

tion of the 29th of August.

We find in the Albany Argus full and detailed eports of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Syracuse, New York, on the 29th of August, and, after two days' animated and exciting session, adjourned on Friday, the 31st of the same month. The resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:

1. Resolved, That the prodigal and profligate appropriation and expenditure of the money by the Whig administration of this the growing power and influence of a corrupt lobby over the legislature, and the increasing and wasteful expenditures for canal repairs, as well as in all other departments of the Government, demand thorough and radical reform, so as to bring the Government back to republican fru-

gality, economy, and integrity.

"2. Resolved, That the condition to which the canals have fallen, and the increasing deficits which the revenues from year to year exhibit, have justified the worst forebodings of the State, and are calculated to alarm the already heavilyburdened tax-payers with apprehensions of cumulative debts and endless taxation, and that the expenditure of the \$9,000,000 last granted by the people for the completion of the public works is now so conducted as, if continued, to make it certain that when the whole sum authorized to be bor-rowed shall have been exhausted the canals will not be practically benefited thereby, nor the con tracts completed, nor the work finished; and that, therefore, we are of opinion that the interests of the State, as well as of those who navigate the canals, and of the contractors themselves, require that this system of expenditure be abandoned, and that the remainder of the money should be so applied as to put the whole of the canals in navigable order for the largest class of boats at the earliest practicable period. "3. Resolved, That the efforts and growing in-

clinations of the Whig party to extend legisla-tion beyond limits authorized by the Constitution has proved detrimental to the best interests of the State. It is the duty of the Legislature, not less than the judiciary, to protect the rights of citizens. A reckless disregard of these rights has led the Whig party of this State, under the guise of suppressing intemperance and crime, to trench upon private property and personal liberty, against the plainest guarantees of the Constitu-tion. This law should be repealed—legislation tion. This law should be repealed—legislation should not supersede moral discipline.

"4. Resolved, That, while we concede to our

fellow-citizens the largest liberty of opinion and action in civil affairs, we deprecate and protest against the Know-nothing organization and its principles, and all parties which aim by secret oaths and pledges, or by intimidation, to deprive any portion of our people of the free exercise of profession of religion and worship, without discrimination or preference, guarantied to them by the constitution of the State and of the United States; that we regard the exclusion of the masse fleeing from tyrannical oppression in the Old World to the enjoyment of well-regulated liberty here as not only ungenerous, but as the reversal of a policy which has largely contributed to the prosperity of the Union.

"5. Resolved, That the national administration

has our hearty concurrence and commendation in its management of the public finances, and in the exercise of the veto power to protect the treasury from being made the spoil of speculators and to arrest improvident and corrupt expendi-tures; that the system of rigid accountability to which disbursing officers have been held, the scrutiny and vigilance with which defalcations en detected and exposed, the attitude assumed in support of the American name abroad, as well as the important treaties with foreign important treaties with foreign governments, extending the system of commer-cial reciprocity and freedom of trade, are marks of an honest and faithful administration. "6. Resolved, That we regard the invitation

put forward by the enemies of the democratic party in this State to the democratic electors thereof to form new coalitions or fusions, under new and deceptive party titles, as the device of politicians who only aim to perpetuate their ascendency in the State government for selfish or

"7. Resolved, That we recommend to the deof this State to choose one delegate from each district to attend a State convention, on a day and place to be designated by the State central committee, for the purpose of electing delegates to the next National Convention of the demo-cratic party, to be held at Cincinnati.

Resolved, That we congratulate the demobama, and Texas; and that we are encouraged sonation of the principles and platform of our by this success against the federal whig party in its last disguise, and under its new name, to hope for the success of the united democracy of this State against its provisional enemy, under what- forever.'

sent itself. "9. Resolved, That we regard the organization of bands or armed borderers and their intru-sion into the Territory of Kansas not as bona this gentleman and his grandiloquent "Trum- flde settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violahe community assailed, but as distinctively subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to leave the Administration. "Tickle me here, and I will the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way subject only to the Constitution of the United States; that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages, and to vindicate the right of the people thereof; and that, while the De mocracy of this State will faithfully adhere to back, did the same complaisant service to him, all the compromises of the Constitution, and maintain all the rights of the States, they deem this an appropriate occasion to declare and repeat their fixed hostility to the extension of slavery

into free territory The Democratic State ticket adopted by this onvention is as follows:

"Judges of the Court of Appeals—Samuel L Selden, of Monroe; John A. Lott, of Kings. "Secretary of State—Israel T. Hatch, o

Comptroller-Samuel Stebbins, of Clinton " Treasurer-Ariel S. Thurston, of Chemung. Canal Commissioner - Custis Hawley,

ivingston. General-Samuel J. Tilden

"State Engineer-John B. Jervis, of Oneida State Prison Inspector-Patrick H. Agen. Onondaga.

The president called for the report from the delegations of the several judicial districts of the members nominated by them to constitute the State central committee

The delegations reported the following, which s the State central committee for the coming year, to whom the selection of delegates to the next Democratic National Convention was

ferred by the State convention: 1. Robert Kelley, John Cochrane Samuel E. Johnson, Charles H. Winfield 3. Peter Cagger, William A. Beach, M. Todd, R. G. Stone, Ward Hunt, Seymour Green S. T. Fairchild, Horatio Ballard,

Thomas Carnes, A. T. Lanning. 7. E. P. Ross, 8. Dean Richmond, Between this platform and that lately nulged by the National Democrats, there is no sort of comparison to be made. On the slavery question the resolutions of the National Deme men. They contain no declarations of "hos-

Here, too, it contrasts very strikingly with the erson, if we mistake not, who was one of the York convention, which spoke most disapprovingly of "the repeal of the Missouri compromise"-of the "aggressions upon the government of Kansas." Nor does it declare, like this same Know-nothing platform, that "the institution of

peal"-that of the Missouri compromise The platform of the National Democrats is a sound, constitutional State-rights platform. A practical adherence to the principles embodied in it will at once place them high in favor with all the sound Democrats of the country.

How the Softs with such a creed as they have promulged, can expect to challenge the approba-

The New York Democratic State Conven- tion and sympathy of the Democratic party, we cannot understand. The ninth resolution in the above series is evasive, sneaking, and contradictory. It means everything and nothing. It is innded to cheat the South, and please the North. t lays upon the Missouri settlers in Kansas all the blame for the condition of things that exists there. It has not one word of reproach, rebuke, or adonition for the emissaries of the Emigrant Aid

Society. It declares a "fixed hostility to the extension of slavery into free territory," and yet a more malignant form. On Sunday, in Norfolk, sseverates that the Softs "will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution and maintain all the rights of the States." Such chicanery is unworthy of sensible men. It deceives nobody, but disgusts everybody. The creed of the Softs may better suit the latitude of mouth four hundred. New York than that of their rivals, the Hards, Deaths in Norfolk on Monday...... Deaths in Portsmouth on Sunday...... but it will win them small favor beyond the limits of that State. We had some hopes of seeing the Softs, not as a band or a faction, but as indi-

vidual Democrats, coming over to the Hard platform and ticket. Those hopes have been disappointed. The fanatical spirit that prevailed in heir late convention, even more than their resolutions and candidates, shows that these two divisions of the New York Democracy are as wide asunder as ever they were. Lamartine's Last Visit to Count D'Orsay. M. de Lamartine has written in one of the newspapers a biographical and obituary notice of the

esting allusion to the late celebrated Count d'Orsay, which a correspondent of the Boston Atlas thus translates: "One looked in vain among this family procesion for the brother of the Duchess de Gran ravished a few months before the noon of life from the tender friendship of his sister. The world has not known all it lost in the Count d'Or-say, brother-in-law of the Duke de Grammont. He was known only by his hereditary beauty, by his adventures, by his talents, by his light celebri-

ies, which would have been excused in another,

ate Duke de Grammont. In it there is an inter-

and which possessed eclat only because he himself was born brilliant.
"Wo to those who shine! the faults share the plendor of their nature. M. de Chateaubriand, who has spoken of the Count d'Orsay in his me-moirs, has been bitter when he should have been charitable for the impulsiveness of youth and pas-sion. Dante himself does not speak with that harshness of the fate of love; when Francesa da Rimina has spoken, Dante does not condemn, he ed, he pities, he weeps. Naught but a tear should have been given to that youth of d'Orsay. He quitted that youth a man, and the man gave pro-mise of real talents and solid qualities. These natural qualities are less esteemed, we know than acquired qualities, because they cost no ef-

fort; they are certainly less meritorious, but we to not know that they are less amiable. "Nature has always more grace than volition.
All was nature in Count d'Orsay, and that nature,
for a moment bowed by excess of wealth, became rigorously straight amid the agitations of misfor d years. Yet a little while, and France would have cherished in him a child prodigal of is genius. Let those who have not known Count d'Orsay judge him without indulgence and jus-tice, but let his friends (and we were among them) retrace to themselves in his person, one of the richest luxuries of nature. The very faults and repentance of his youth made, to to say, a part of the perfections of his manhood. They gave to his still young physiognomy that melancholy which is the increasing shadow of our souvenirs on our face, as the sun of our life sets in the West; they gave to his mind that intelligent and merciful toleration which one can better bestow on others, when one has once felt for himself the pleasur

and the necessity.
"When, during his last and only sickness, sease of the heart) we visited him in his sculp tor's studio, in that little museum, changed into nocratic electors in the several assembly districts | a sick chamber, that he might breathe his last before the objects of his love-when lying on that bed of repose, in the midst of his paintings, his marbles, his drawings, his unfinished busts, he looked like a statue of Antinous, which was uncolored, without losing a line of its beauty in the beams of the sun on the eve of sinking from the sky-we could not tire of contemplating, with a racy of the Union upon the signal victories which have been recently won by their political brethhim, to spare them a premature grief. He would willingly have concealed his last sigh to steal away a pain from his friends, from that sister

JUDGE ELMORE'S LETTER TO AT-TORNEY GENERAL CUSHING.

We find, in the Kansas correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat, the following publication, which purports to be an exact copy of a letter on of the peace of the Union and the rights of written by Judge Elmore to Attorney General Sunday Cushing:

SHAWNEE MISSION, Aug. 23, 1855. SIR: I received yours of the 6th on the 20th. did not expect the explanations and reasons as signed in my communication of the 11th of Jul have been satisfactory to the President, for felt confident that the President's course, be dictated altogether by political policy which would not be successful without the removal of an equal number of Territorial officers from the and from the South, was fully determined upon (ex parte as it evidently was) on the date of your letter of the 14th of June, and I gave the tatement of the facts, and the reasons which in uced me to become a party to those contracts in the way of explanations, so that the facts and my reasons might be placed on file in the Depart-

The Legislature has deemed it proper and right locate the seat of justice in and for the county of Calhoun at the town of Calhoun-a town laid ut on the reserve granted to the half-breed Kansas Indians, (in which neither of the parties to he contracts heretofore submitted by nor Reeder and others have any interest whats ever,) and surely they would not have done so if they had conceved for one moment that by so do-ing they apparently violated the acts of Congress. or the regulations of the Department. I asked, for information, what act of Congress and what regulations of the Department I had apparently violated, and I consider that I had a right to expect that I should receive such information, and, as it is, has not been given, I must think that I have not apparently violated even the spirit of a single act of Congress or regulation of the Depart-ment, otherwise the information would have been

parted in your letter of the 6th instant. The twenty-seventh section of the act known s the Nebraska and Kansas act, fixes the tenure of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court in these words, "and they shall hold their offices for the period of four years, and until their successor shall be appointed and qualified." No power is given by the bill to the President to remove. And if you will examine the tenure of office of the Governor, the Secretary, the District Attorney and Marshal, you will see a marked difference. The power to remove all and each of these offi cers is expressly retained in these words, "unless oved by the President." 21, 27, and 29th sections; pamphlet acts 1853-4,

I must think, if the English language mean anything, that the President has not the power or the right to remove the Judges of this Territory will and pleasure; and, as the Territorial Legislature has deemed it right and proper to ex press an opinion on the subject, which is contained in the resolutions herewith enclosed, I cannot consent to the action of the President, and I hereby give notice that I shall resist this action through the courts of the country. Respectfully, RUSH ELMORE.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Attorney General of the United States.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION .- The Cayuga Indians, Western New York, have revolted, deposed their chiefs, and set up new rulers. The revolu-tionists have issued their manifesto, from which t appears they been victimised by their chiefs. Imitating their more civilized neighbors, the Cayuga office-holders have kept up a watchful cyc upon the spoils, and instead of administering the affairs of the tribe honestly, it is alleged have availed themselves of their official positions to unscrupulously plunder the people of the an-nuity received from the State by virtue of certain

A dispatch from St. Louis announces the of Lieut. Governor Brown, of Missouri.

Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth. There is no abatement of the fearful epidemi

at Norfolk and Portsmouth, and it would seem that nothing can abate it but their complete depopulation

Dr. C. H. Jones, who returned to Baltime Tuesday from Norfolk and Portsmouth, informs the editor of the Patriot that the existing state of things in the infected cities is beyond all description. The epidemic is on the increase and has assumed there were forty dead bodies which could not be interred for want of coffins and persons to bury them. Dr. J. was informed by Mr. Ferguson, President of the Howard Association, that there were in Norfolk one thousand cases, and in Ports-

Deaths in Norfolk on Sunday

Mayor Fiske, of Portsmouth, is ill, and w robably die. The sick in that town are all suffering for the want of nurses, all of those from the South having stopped at Norfolk. In the Norfolk hospital, on Sunday night, there

From the Norfolk Herald of September 3. The arrows of death continue to be sped with fatal accuracy at conspicuous marks in our midst, and since our last issue the following have been struck down:

The Rev. Mr. Dibbrel, pastor of the Methodis The Rev. Mr. Dibbrel, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has died at his post, following the command of his Divine Master, even in the midst of the pestilence, and securing for himself the rich reward of the faithful in Christ.

John G. H. Hatton, President of the Common Council and teller of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia and 44 Ignative Higgins teller of the ginia, aged 44. Ignatius Higgins, teller of the Virginia Bank, aged 39. Alexander Feret, chief book-keeper of the Exchange Bank. Dr. George J. Halston, aged 38. Wm. H. Garnett, a most Association, aged 36. William Sylvester, son of the late Dr. R. W. Sylvester, aged 20. James M. Brooks, grocer, aged 45. Dennis O'Brian, undertaker, aged 38. Edw. Daly, grocer, aged 60. William H. Hallett, of the firm of Dixon & Hallett, grocers. William Doyle, aged about 50 Miss Sarah Freeman, daughter of Capt. Wm. G. Freeman, aged 40. Miss Martha C. Holden, a much-esteemed teacher, aged 44. Miss Bettie Baylor, daughter of Mrs. Catharine Baylor.

Miss Evelina Fitzhugh, aged 44. Wm. K. Storrs, keeper of the City Prison. We hear that Wm. E. Cunningham, esq., senior editor of the Beacon, is no more! Compelled o suspend his editorial duties, he devoted himself to attending on the sick, and has fallen martyr to the cause of humanity.

The twenty-four hours ending yesterday at 2 p. m., shows a frightful mortality. Between forty and fifty is said to have been the number of burials; but some were of persons who died within the preceding twenty-four hours, and were kept over for want of coffins to inter them! A startling fact! Fifty coffins were received from Bal

The Richmond Dispatch estimates the population of Norfolk to be now reduced to from three to five thousand, and that of Portsmouth reduced to twelve hundred, some say two thousand. We opy the following from the Dispotch :

Norrolk September 1-5 p. m. The new hospital under the superintendency of Mr. Marks, of New Orleans, was thrown open for the reception of the sick yesterday morning. It is the large building formerly known as the City Hotel It is useless to endeavor to keep a full list of

those who are, one may say, taken down with the fever hourly. Out of our present white popu-lation more than one-half are already sick. The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, who goes around a great deal among the sick on his missions of love and consolation, gives it as his opinion that there are at the present time from one twelve hundred persons sick with the fever in Norfolk, and we have no doubt whatever that he

is correct. At least five hundred victims have fallen up to this time, (about six weeks.) Mr. L. R. Gibson died a day or two sir

Princess Anne from fever; also, Parker Sharpley; at Ocean View.

One hundred and forty patients had been received at the City Hotel Hospital up to this Six physicians are down at Norfolk-Drs. Wm. Selden, George J. Halston, Sylvester, jr.; McFadden and Quigenfeuse, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Baird, of New Orleans. Dr. Rose is up and

oing very well The Rev. Joseph Ashwanden, Catholic mi from Georgetown College, who went down to fill temporarily the place of Rev. Mr. Devlin, (also sick,) has been carried to the hospital sick with

In Portsmouth there were twenty-five deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at sunset on

The Condition of Norfolk.

The American Organ of vesterday afterno From conversation with several members of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Committee now in this city, we have collected the following heart-rend-

In consequence of the absence of the country people from the market, the richest as well as the est citizens are wholly dependent on the ward Association for their daily food. The whole population must therefore be sustained the public expense. The whole city is infected to such a degree

that the noxious effluvia thrown off by it may easily be scented at a considerable distance beyond the city limits. All the resident physicians, with two or three xceptions, are dead

The scenes daily witnessed beggar description, and have had no parallel since the Plague of Athens as described by Thucydides, or the Plague of Florence as described by Boccacio.

A gentleman relates that he had been unable visit the house of his neighbor, Mrs. Whittle, for two or three days. When he called at the xpiration of that time, he found Mrs. Whittle and been dead three days, and her remains still lying uncoffined in the house. In another room were lying, on the bare floor, three young persons, male and female, ill with the fever, and no one to care for them. He procured and mattresses to remove them to the Hospital. Before he could place them in the wagon the mattresses were stolen, and the young lady and her companions in suffering were compe lie on the bottom of the wagon, and when they

reached the Hospital to be placed on the floor Many of the dead have been buried in the alleys of the City-of course increasing tenfold the danger of infection.

Nearly all the banks have lost a portion of their The wives and children of several of our most stinguished naval officers have, in their last

nts, been utterly unattended. Latest from the Fever District.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5,-The Norfolk boat has arrived, bringing accounts of the most heart-rend-ing nature. The fever appears to be on the increase in that doomed city. At the present rate of mortality, but a few days more will decimate the present remaining population, without som speedy means be used to remove them at once. The number of deaths in Norfolk for the 24 ours ending Toesday noon were sixty; and the physicians report more new cases than during any previous twenty-four hours. The deaths cur so rapidly that coffins cannot be procured sufficient to bury all.

Private letters say that the people of the two cities are in great suffering for want of food, especially bread and crackers. That provisions are not to be had even by those few who noney to pay them.

A despatch received yesterday in Washington states that the deaths in Norfolk on Tuesday amounted to upwards of seventy, and that a large number of corpses remained unburied.

HISTORY FOR BOYS; or Annals of the Nations of Modern Europe, by J. G. Edgar, at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th at

FOR RENT, till the 15th of November next, the large built house at the corner of and K streets. Call at the "Sentinel" office. Intelligencer, Star, and Organ, one week daily

From the Union of Sunday last.

The Kansas Register. We are in receipt of the first number of a well-crinted and well-conducted newspaper, under this title, printed at Leavenworth city, Kansas Territory, by Archibald W. Sevier, and edited by Mark W. Delahay. We have been much nterested in reading the articles of the Register, and cannot sufficiently admire the dignity and the force with which they are written. The Register states its objects and its principles as fol-

"To set forth truthly all the capacities of our fertile Territory; noting the variability of climate, and the geological, mineralogical, and agricultural developments of the country, the increase of population, commerce, and wealth, that our climate, soil, and products may be known and understood abroad; giving an account of the gov-ernment surveys as they progress, and such other general news and information as we may be able to collect having relation to Kansas, will claim a

share of our attention.
"The Register will be free from all sections preposessions; will stand firmly by the sover-eignty of the people, defending their right in moulding for themselves their own laws and institu-tions. The Register will stand firmly in the front ranks doing battle for the supremacy of the laws of the land, and if it fails, it will be found at the head of the column, leading the patriotic lovers of the American Constitution; adhering to those political land-marks laid down by Jefferson and Jackson, and regard them worthy of imitation as much at this day and hour as when the host of

the Hermitage was at home.

"The Register will stand upon the basis of the Nebrasda-Kansas bill. Firmly believing those principles Democratic and right, we shall defend them under all circumstances. The Register will not advocate or give its support to secret political conclaves that spring up on the ruins of political conclaves that spring up on the ruins of factions, whose growth is produced at the hour and pace of a mushroom, and with a duration of like vegetable briefness. The Register will only countenance political conventions that sit with open doors, and admit full and free discussion before the world.

"We have advanced too far in works of inter we have advanced too far in works of inter-nal improvement to stop short of completing all needful works begun or contemplated, and our voice will be for aiding every legitimate effort to forward that branch of wealth and national power. We are convinced that objects which tend to advance the commerce of the States and Territories, affording the General Government facilities for transport in time of war, are within he implied powers of Congress, under the Constitution, and legitimately commendable for ap-propriations from the national treasury in their

'In all questions of territorial acquisition we and necessity may seem to require, without re-ference to the wishes of our Northern or South-ern friends. We shall be content with the peretual INION of the States, and leave it to modern reformers to quarrel about revision and amendment of our Natioal constitution, for the purpose of increasing or diminishing the powers

Thus much for the prospectus of the Register In the editorial columns of the same paper, upon the necessity of organizing the Democratic party and electing a National Democrat to Congress, the editor says:

"None but such a man can be of service to the people of Kansas as a delegate. A delegate thus elected will command the respect of an, and thereby much good can be accomplished for our Territory. Certainly a man whose political platform is wholly made of pro-slavery—a man who makes slavery in Kansas the only issue—will find hus elected will command the respect of all, and imself in a situation in the next Congress where he will neither command respect, nor have the slightest chance to do any good for the people of Cansas Territory. He can be a pro-slavery man provided he plants himself upon the Democratic platform, and then, if elected, he may be able to

uccessfully serve the people of the Territory. There is great sound sense in these suggestion and they may be profitably contrasted with t extraordinary course which is now being pursued by reckless and extravagant men in the legislature and by a portion of the press of the Territo-ry equally reckless and extravagant. Denunciations of some of the soundest patriots of the country, abuse of the Executive for not yielding to the unjust demands of violent men, and the erec-tion of a platform in which the encouragement North and South-all this can only result in a reaction, such as those who now stimulate these excesses will regret all their lives. The national democratic party of the country have not hesita ted to denounce and to expose the deliberate and wicked purpose of the abolitionists of Massachuorganizing companies of fanatics to go forward and seize the Territory of Kansas in ad ance; nor have the sound democratic journals of the North failed to charge upon these abolitionists the grave responsibility of provoking the excite-ment which has convulsed the Territory of Kansas from the beginning. But it is not to be expected that one wrong can be made right by another wrong, and that the fraud of a portion of Massachusetts can be corrected by the violence

of a portion of Missouri. With no desire to interfere in the local politics of Kansas, we cannot refrain calling attention to the assaults upon General Whitfield, the dele gate in the last Congress, who, southern man born as he is, identified in all his interests and feelings with the South, is, nevertheless, bitterly assailed as a candidate for re-election because h calls himself "a national democrat" and friend of the administration of Franklin Pierce. The Platte Argns, a Missouri paper, published at Weston, on the borders of Kansas, and the Kansas Leavenworth Herald, oppose Gen. Whitfield almost exclusively because in his letter of last year he announced himself a national democrat and a friend of the present administration. For tunately for the true interests of the Territory nowever, and for the perpetuity of the rights of the States, so far as the latter are involved in this struggle, the democratic party is neither extinc in Kansas nor powerless in the Union; and for-tonately, too, the national administration is in all respects the faithful representative of the de-

ocratic party. From the Intelligencer of Monday last.

We have received from the special corresp ent of the Missouri Democrat at the Kansar Legislature the following telegraphic despatch relative to the proceedings of that interesting

Territory:

Latest News from Kansas. "SHAWNER MISSION, August 27-4 p. m. "There has been a great deal of excitement and discussion in the Legislature here for some days past in regard to the proposed bank bill, and quite an angry feeling has been aroused thereby. On Saturday, at a late hour, the bill

was finally defeated.
"The bill in regard to electing all Territoria" officers by the present Legislature has become a law, and the two Houses are now in joint session for the purpose of earrying out the election. The list of county officers to be filled under the provisions of the act is too long for insertion. The following, however, have been elected a far, to wit: 1st district, Charles Grover; 2d dis trict, H. A. Hutchinson; 3d district, John B Brady."-St. Louis Democrat.

From this it will be seen that the bill whereby the Kansas Solons enacted that all officers in the Territory for the term of six years ensuing should be filled by the present Legislature has become a law; and we are free to say that a more infamous invasion of the rights of any people, a more un warranted assumption of power not delegated, was never perpetrated by any assembly that ever sat in even revolutionary France. Not conten with legislating themselves into office, in viola tion of the organic law of the Territory; hot sat-isfied with denying to the inhabitants and citizens of Kansas the constitutional rights of free speec and a free press, beyond and above all this now quietly inform the people that they, the Legislature, will now undertake to appoint, of their own free will and accord, the sheriffs, constables, attorney, tax assessors, and all local officefs, not for the coming year or until an election can be held by the citizens, but for six years from the present time. The act is well worthy of the

SLACKWATER NAVIGATION.-It is contemplated construct a slackwater navigation from Smethport, Pa., to Oleon, N. Y., by the way of the Allegheny river. The condition of the stream is such, it is said, that the cost will probably not exceed \$20,000. It is intended to furnish an outlet for the coal and lumber of that region.

Reckless Railroad Race-Smash Up as

One of the most inexcusable acts of recklessness that we ever heard of took place on the Albany and Boston railroad, on Tuesday afternoon. A and Boston railroad, on Tuesday afternoon. As the 4 30 train got within a few miles of Chatham, a train on the Hudson and Berkshire railroad was discovered going towards Chatham also. A challenging signal was immediately given from the Albany engine to the Hudson to catch them if they could. The train from Albany consisted of the engine, one or two baggage cars, and three coaches heavily loaded with passengers. The one from Hudson had two coaches with a few passengers, consequently it was light and gained upon the other about five seconds to the mile. Both engines were "wide open," and doing their best. best. After running about three miles side beside, the Hudson and Berkshire track takes curve round a rock and a stream, and crosses the Western railroad track nearly at right angles the engineer of the Albany train calculated that the Hudson train would lose three seconds in going round the rock, while the engineer of the Hudson train imagined he could gain still more, as his train was now under full headway. Having gained fifteen seconds, and got even with the Albany train, the Hudson engineer thought he could get over the crossing ahead. The calculations were very close, and would have done for horse-boat captains, but was criminal in railroad

engineers, Instead of gaining, the Albany engine lost two seconds and struck the other train in the centre of a passenger car, cutting it in two, and carrying the entire Albany train through the car. As the Albany struck the ether, the engine was misplaced, and struck the sleepers instead of the placed, and struck the sleepers instead of the rails, and just after passing through the car, jumped around crosswise of the track, considerably wrecked. Had the engine of the Albany train gained a few seconds instead of losing, the Hadson train would have struck the Albany cars in the centre, and the loss of life and limbs that would than have angued can be really imagined. The the centre, and the loss of life and limbs that would then have ensued can be easily imagined. The car from Hudson had but three passengers, who escaped miraculously—the conductor being the only one hurt, and he not very seriously. Wheth er the Western Railroad Company will reward the engineers for their close calculations, or discharge them for their recklessness, we do not know. The matter is before the board of directors for investigation.—Albany Knickerbocker.

The Stonington Railroad Accident-Seve-

New York, Septémber 4.—The accident on the Stonington railroad last night occurred 3 miles this side of Kingston, to the train which left Boston last evening. It is said that a rail had been removed from the track, which caused the accident. The train consisted of two second class and six first class passenger cars—all of which were thrown from the track except the two last. Two second class cars were thrown across the track and completely demolished. There were some four or five hundred passengers on board.

The names of the wounded are as follows:—
Benj. Simmons, of North Kingston, both legs cut
off; Robert Lawrenson, mail agent, one leg badly
fractured; Patrick Hogan, leg and chest badly
hurt; David McNeill, of Belfast, Mc., back and spine injured; Mr. Smith, of Harnden's Express, foot badly crushed, and several others more or The passengers subsequently held a meeting or

board the steamer Plymouth Rock, when speeches were made by Dr. Peter Parker, Rev. Dr. Chickering and others, A series of resolutions was adopted to collect subscriptions for the

INSUBORDINATION AT THE FRENCH BALLOT-BOX Louis Napoleon does not find the French people quite so docile in every respect as would be desirable. Until recently the privilege of universal suffrage was an instrument in his hands which he could sway as he pleased; but the result of some of the recent elections has shown that the people have begun to think for themselves, and that ever his nominees for office are not always sure of their approval. At the town of Milles, four hundred ninety-six votes were thrown for councillors, only ninety-seven of which were for the govern-ment candidates. Every one of the successful sixteen received between three and four hundred votes. At Arretz, the local authorities sent a printed list headed "Government Candidates" to the residence of every elector, but notwithstand ing this extraordinary mode of intimating to the constituency how they were expected to vote, not one of the nominees was returned. In the important town of Angouleme, the government candidates were all defeated. At Rouen, out of thirty-six councillors, six were chosen from the oppo government non thrown out were Mr. Daviel, a senator, and the colonel of the national guard of the town. In Havre, and many other places also, the opposition mustered in great strength and with partial suc

THE LAST BODY RECOGNIZED .- BURLINGTON, September 4.—The body that has been recognised since the sad accident of Wednesday last was identified to-day as that of T. Loveland, of the firm of Messrs. Green, Loveland & Co., merchants at Laconia, Illinois. Mr. Green, the partner of the deceased, came from Boston, and at once recognized the remains

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union. THE WORN OUT FONT OF TYPE.

I'm sitting by my desk, George efore me, on the floor, There lies a worn out font of type Full twenty thousand score. And many months have passed, George, Since they were bright and new,
And many are the tales they've told—
The false, the strange, the true.

Their beauty has all gone, George, You scarcely now may trace Upon the snowy mediun The likeness of their face; They mind me of a man. George Whose morn of life was full Of promise, but at evening's close

What tales of horror they have told, Of tempest and of wreck, Of murder in the midnight hour, Of war full many a " speck," Of ships that—lost away at sea— Went down before the blast,

Of stifled cries of agony
As life's last moments passed! Of earthquakes and of suicides, Of failing crops of cotton, Of bank defaulters, broken banks And banking systems rotten, Of boilers bursting, steamboats snagged, Of riots, duels fought, Of robbers with their prey escape,

Of thieves with booty caught. Of flood, and fire, and accident, Those worn out type have told; And how the pestilence has swept The youthful and the old; Of marriages, of births and deaths, Of things to please or vex us; Of one man's jumping overboard,

Another gone to Texas. They've told how long sweet summer days Have faded from our view; How sutumn's chilling winds have swept The leaf-crowned forest through;

How winter's reign hath come and gone Dark reign of storm and strife— And how the smiling spring bath warmed I can't pretend to mention half My Inkey friends have told,

Since shining bright and beautiful, They issued from the mould— How unto some they joy have brought To other, grief and tears, Yet faithfully they record kept Of fast receding years.

To the Ladies of Washington, Georgetown, Alex TENRY WEIRMN'S ladles, misses, and children's French shoes are sold by the un dersigned, on 15th street, just above Corcoran & Riggs's Banking House, in his new building, with the high marble steps, where he will receive la dies' orders, and keep constantly on hand every variety of ladies', misses, and children's French gaiter walking shoes, white and black satin gaiters,

slippers, &c., made to order by H. Weirman, of Philadelphia of the best French gaiter materials, and in the latest Parisian styles. These gaiters are entirely different from what are generaly known as "slop-shop shoes;" being all custom work, of superior workmanship, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Ladies, who value beauty, comfort, and econ-

omy, will consult their interest by giving me call, and examine for themselves.

C. WEIRMAN,